for The 21 April HRr
MTO

Suggested Parameters of Open Source Collection

A. Included in OSCOL

1. FBIS activities. All?

2. Foreign maps and publications acquisition activities
    of the "foreign affairs community."

3. Additional foreign printed material that is supportive
    of national intelligence requirements and which is
    openly acquired by U.S. Missions in foreign countries,
    principally by commercial, science, treasury, and labor
    attaches, and Public Affairs Officers. This does not
    include Mission political and military reporting, the
    product of clandestine collection, or commentary originated
    by members of the Mission.

4. Unclassified printed reports or other material supportive
    of national intelligence requirements, available from US
    contractors (example: RAND Corp.) and the US business sector.

5. The part of unclassified foreign information holdings of
    non-intelligence departments, agencies and organizations,
    that is supportive of national intelligence requirements.

Topic #6 addition prepared 24 April 74 for OPMD consideration

6. <u>As an NFIP planning option, is open-source collection receiving</u>

   <u>an appropriate allocation of personnel positions and funds?</u> There

   appears to be a concensus among open source collectors that

   OSCOL is one of the most cost effective (resource outlay

   compared to worth of intelligence contribution) NFIP collection

   options, and may not now be receiving sufficient high level

   NFIP management support. The basic data that appropriate DCI

   staff elements would need to make that judgement presently

   does not exist in any one place. Nowhere in the Community

   is there a full comprehension of the man-years involved in OSCOL

   activities (an extension of Topic 1, above), or how overall

   OSCOL manpower is distributed among its various functions.

   Also, no means exist to tally overall NFIP open source collection

   costs, as the costs are not specifically identified in depart-

   mental accounting systems. A task force could be formed to

   develop the OSCOL resource overview, and the working group

   itself could develop and recommend changes in existing departmental

   procedures that would enable NFIP manpower and funds devoted to

   open source collection to be tallied. This central OSCOL

   resource data base, together with such information and improve-

   ments as may ensue from topics 1-5 above, should provide a

   sufficient basis for weighing the cost effectiveness of OSCOL

   as a program choice.

6. The activities of the Library of Congress' Federal Research Division.

7. The DIA's S&T Intelligence Information Support Program (STJISP); the Central Information Reference and Control (CIRC) system administered by AF/FTD

8. Commercial reference retrieval services (cite: Bell & Howell's TRANSDEX; Lockheed Corporation's DIALOG) to the extent that they are conducted for, or available to, the Intelligence Community in connection with OSCOL activities.

9. The Internet of Intelligence Community and other Libraries to support OSCOL activities.

10. Other Intelligence Community activities relating to the collection, processing (incl. translation), analysis, distribution or use of open source material.

B. Not Included in OSCOL

1. The IC program of exchange of finished intelligence with foreign intelligence/security services (Action element: NFAC Coord. Staff)

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3. The foreign information product of the Interagency Defector Committee, the Committee on Exchanges, or other DCI committees exclusive of the HRC.

4. Diplomatic traffic from U.S. Missions except as noted in A, 3 above.

5. Defense Attache reporting except as may be supportive of specified OSCOL activities.

6. Acquisition of information or material by clandestine means.

7. Counterintelligence.

8. Any other form of collection/reporting not specified to be OSCOL.